

#### Sale of Lease.

On THURSDAY, September 6, 1888, at 12 o'clock noon, at the tront entrance of Aliiolani Hale, will be sold at public auc tion, the Lease of that certain tract o Land in Hamakua, Hawaii, included be tween Opihilala and Paauilo and containing an area of 207 acres.

Full particulars can be had upon appli cation to the Interior Office.

Terms-Lease of ten years from the 18th day of November, 1888.

Upset price-\$1,088 per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

L. A. THURSTON, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, August 1, 1888.

The above sale has been POSTPONED until further notice.

L. A. THURSTON, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, Aug. 29, 1888.

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#### Sale of Lease.

On THURSDAY, September 6, 1888, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public auction, at the front entrance of Aliiolani Hale, the Lease of a piece of Land 40x20 | in the chair. feet, at the Ewa side of the old Custom House, Queen street. Honolulu, and adjoining the same.

Terms-Lease for ten years. Upset price-\$30 per annum, payable

annually in advance. (Signed) L. A. THURSTON, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, July 31, 1888. 37-aug1,8,15,22,29sep5,6

### Sale of Leases.

On THURSDAY, September 6, 1888, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of Alinolani Hale, will be sold at public auction, the Lease of those two certain tracts of Land in Kohala, Hawaii, known as Kokoiki and Puuepa.

1-Kokoiki: containing an area of 330 acres; upset price \$100 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

2-Puuepa: containing an area of 69 acres; upset price \$20 per annum, payable annually in advance.

The above leases will be for a term of five

(Signed) L. A. THURSTON, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, August 2, 1888. 59-6t fri

### THE DAILY

# Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Be just and fear not; Let all the ends thou aim'st at be Thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's.

THURSDAY, : SEPTEMBER 6, 1888.

YESTERDAY the Legislature finished the consideration of the Appropriation bill upon its second reading. The consideration of the bill was commenced upon the second of July, and consequently it has occupied about two months, although during the past five weeks it has not received consideration three times each week as at first. The bill has grown from its original dimensions by a hundred thousand dollars or more. Very few items have been decreased or stricken out; several have been increased and a goodly number have been added. The additions to the bill have, almost without exception, been in the line of public improvement, new roads and bridges chiefly. The sum of \$10,772 was added for the purpose of paying so much out of the \$32,000 for funeral expenses of Her Royal Highness Likelike. \$25,000 was added as a subsidy for an inter-island submarine cable. The total amount called for by the bill will not fall much short of \$3,450,000, and includes about \$100,000 wholly contingent. A new feature of this bill is that the absolutely necessary expenditures are wholly separated from all others. The bill is to be read a third time on Friday.

THE proposed Chinese amendment to the Constitution came up for discussion about 2 o'clock yesterday. The Chinese were present in force. Naturally they are deeply and intensely interested. In spite of the frequent discussion of the subject heretofore, it was again debated with nearly all of the fervor of a new proposition. Perhaps this was because, as Noble Widemann said, the final reconsideration of the committee was a very wild affair as contrasted with the original proposition. The final proposition-full of exceptions, reservations and provisos as it is-proposes to allow legislation, naming and limiting the occupation or employment (excepting agricultural) in which Chinese or any class of them may engage; to permit the registration of any class of Chinese; to limit the estate or interest in land they may acquire and to limit the time (not less than six years) in which they may reside in the country. Chinese residing in the country when the amendment shall be adopted are excluded from its operation. But this exception would not allow any such Chinese to engage in any new business. It will allow a limitation of time during which Chinese may continue to engage in any business. Mr. Nakaleka pertinently said that if class legislation likethis is to become incorpo-

rated with the Constitution nothing would hinder an amendment in future which would permit the restriction of Hawaiians to the cultivation of kalo only. One feature of the debate which recommends it highly was its calm and dispassionate tone. Every member appeared to appreciate the gravity of the issue and acted accordingly. An argument made by the Minister of the Interior was either too wide or not broad enough: that the House ought to adopt this amendment in order to lay it before the people that they might express their opinion. If this is good logic certainly the Minister ought to have voted for every other proposed amendment, in order that they might be submitted to the people. The proposed amendment

# THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

was lost by a vote of 25 to 17.

Eighty-third Day.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5.

The House met at 10 o'clock, the Presi dent, Hon. W. R. Castle, in the chair. Minutes read and confirmed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES. Rep. F. Brown announced the report of the select committee on the £15,000, Loan Account, printed.

APPROPRIATION BILL. Consideration of the Appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole, Rep. C. Brown

Pay of Tax Assessors, 1888, \$18,500. Pay of Tax Collectors, 1888, \$17,500. Pay, Tax Assessor, Oahu, 1889, \$3,500.

Pay, Tax Assessor, Maui, 1889, \$3,000. Pay, Tax Assessor, Hawaii, 1889, \$3,500 Pay, Tax Assessor, Kauai, 1889, \$2,500. Deputy Assessors and Collectors, 1889,

Pay of Tax Appeal Board, \$1,500. Interest on money to be borrowed, say

\$228,000, \$19,000. Assistants in bonded warehouse, \$2,200.

Noble Castle moved to insert an item, return of money paid by Wong Kim, for opium burned in the old station house,

The facts are, Wong Kim purchased ot of confiscated opium at a Marshal's sale previous to the great fire of 1886 for \$700 and paid cash for it. The opium, by arrangement with the Custom House autherities, was retained in the old station house, until it could be exported by the buyer. Meanwhile the fire destroyed the station house with the opium. An action was brought against the Marshal for recovery of the \$700. Judge Preston, in dismissing the suit against the Marshal, said the Hawaiian Government was liable, and the Government would doubtless consider

Noble Smith said he was sorry to be compelled to vote against this item, which he would have to do on principle, and he would also be very sorry if any injustice should be done. It is a question of law and not of fact. The question is rather complicated as to whether the Government is liable or not. The item should be referred to a committee for investigation, a course that cannot very well be taken at this late period of the session. To insert the item now as proposed would establish a dangerous precedent.

Minister Ashford said that the opinion given by Mr. Justice Preston, cited by Noble Castle, was not a decision on the liability of the Government, that question not being before the court. The Government are not insurers, bailees or guarantors. He doubted if any action could be maintained against the Government on

The matter was referred to the Finance Noble Smith moved to insert an item to

provide for legal proceedings in London for the recovery of the £15,000 (under consideration and reported on by special committees at this session and that of 1887)

Refund of taxes paid twice, reported on at sundry times by committee on petitions relating to that matter, \$172.55. Passed. Encouragement of Immigration, \$30,000.

Minister Thurston moved to insert ar item, advertising Hawaii abroad by means of periodicals descriptive of the country \$6,000. This motion is similar to that made by the Minister July 13, referred to a special committee July 16 and reported on adversely July 31, except that the former motion was for \$12,000. Rep. Nakaleka moved this item be indefi

nitely postponed. Carried. Encouragement of ramie culture, \$5,500 encouragement of coffee culture, \$1,200 encouragement, export, production and sale of taro flour, \$5,000, passed.

Rep. Paehaole moved to insert, artesian well at Kamalo, Molokai, \$2,000. Lost. At 12:11 p. m., Committee rose; the chairman reported progress, and that nothing further remained to be considered in the Committee of the Whole, except the item of \$700 moved to be returned to the heirs of Wong Kim. Noble Smith moved the bill pass to en-

Minister Thurston said there were some further amendments rendered necessary by the action taken on several matters under consideration since the bill had been on second reading.

Recess at 12:15 p. m., one hour.

## Afternoon.

Re-assembled at 1:15. Appropriation bill, continued.

Minister Thurston moved to amend th item, expenses, bureau of surveying, to insert instead of \$37,000, \$41,000. Additional clerical services will be required to provide the maps needed to carry out the terms of the new assessors and collectors Act. Car-

Noble Smith moved to amend the item, Portuguese interpreter, \$1,200, by substituting \$2,400. Carried.

Noble Richardson moved to amend the item, roads and bridges, contingent, \$25,000

by putting it \$35,000. Minister Thurston said a prominent citizen of Wailuku had met him the other day with the remark, "what in thunder did you put that \$15,000 for a road between Wailuku and Lahaina into the Appropriation bill for?" He told the gentleman it was Noble Baldwin who had introduced the item. There are many places in the islands where there is much more need of money for roads. He suggested that the \$15,000 be added to the contingent fund to

be expended where it is most needed. Rep. Horner was opposed to the withdrawal of the grant for the Lahaina-Wai-Noble Richardson's amendment, roads

and bridges, contingent, \$35,000, .was

amended and passed \$40,000. Noble Waterhouse moved to change the wording of the item "extension of Queen street,"\$5,000, to "Road Kakaako to Waikiki, \$5,000. Carried.

Noble Richardson moved to amend the

item, lighting streets throughout the Kingdom, \$4,055 25, by substituting \$5,000. Rep. C. Brown moved the Appropriation bill be indefinitely postponed, and that every member bring in an appropriation bill of his own.

Item passed as in the bill.

Waipio, \$3,000. Noble Smith said he wished to distinguish himself, now in the last days of the session, and would move the previous

Noble Wight-My motion was in ahead. Noble Wight's motion carried. Noble Townsend moved to strike out the tem: road, Wailuku to Lahaina, \$15,000.

The Appropriation bill, the aggregate of the items being \$3,379,713 93, passed to engrossment, to be read a third time on

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The following amendment to the Constitution, submitted, 1st inst., by special committee, was taken up and considered: Be it resolved by the Legislature of the

Hawaiian Kingdom: That the following

Article be and hereby is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution-The Legislature may by law name or limit the occupation or employment of every kind whatsoever in which Chinese, or any body or class of Chinese may lawfully engage or continue to pursue; the estate and interest in land they may acquire, or acquiring, hold, and the duration same shall be agreed to by a majority of thereof; and the number of years, not less the members thereof, such proposed than six, during which any Chinese may lawfully reside in the Hawaiian Kingdom; and may provide for the registration and identification of Chinese; Provided, however, that no law shall be passed which | ment or amendments shall be published shall operate to divest any Chinese of the ownership of any real or personal property | tion of Representatives and Nobles; and II owned by any such Chinese at the date of | in the next Legislature such proposed the final adoption of this amendment, nor of which they may thereafter lawfully become | to by two-thirds of all the members of the the owner or owners; and provided further, that no law shall be enacted which shall operate to prevent any Chinese from continuing to engage in any lawful employment in which he shall be bona-fide engaged at the date of the final adoption of this amendment; Provided further, that no law shall operate to make it unlawful for any Chinese to engage in the cultivation or manufacture of rice or sugar, or in the cultivation of any other product of the soil; and, provided months previous to the next election, so further, that no Chinese within the that every sentence, every word, syllable, Hawaiian Kingdom when this amendment figure and punctuation may be read by becomes a part of the Constitution shall every man, woman and child in the Kingthereafter be compelled to depart the same, except such Chinese as shall be legally sentenced to transportation or deportation for

The Legislature may enforce the provisions of this amendment by appropriate legislation; and no such legislation shall be declared unconstitutional because conbody or class thereof.

In this amendment "Chinese" means any person or persons, male or female, descent, whether born in China or elseof China or any other country, and shall include and apply to all and every person or persons wholly of Chinese or Mongolian birth or descent who are now or hereafter may be a citizen or citizens, subject or subjects of the Hawaiian Kingdom; Provided; however, that the provisions of this amendment shall not be construed to include or apply to persons of Japanese birth or descent; nor to Chinese who were naturalized subjects of the Hawaiian Kingdom on the first day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight; 'nor to children and descendants of Chineseborn in the Hawaiian Kingdom who have not departed from the

Kingdom. Minister Ashford said-I hope this amendment will pass. I do not recognize in it the presence of the wrongful and unjust features alleged against

it. It first proposes to permit future Legislatures to name and limit the occupations in which Chinese may engage, or continue to pursue, but this authority is checked by the extensive provisos which guarantee to all Chinese the absolute right to engage in any agricultural pursuits, and which prohibit legislative interference with their right to pursue those avocations in which they shall be engaged when this amendment shall become a part of the Constitution. This is aimed chiefly at those Chinese who shall hereafter come to our shores. It is one of the incidents of sovereignty that any government, unless restricted therein by treaty or statutory provisions, to exclude from its shores any and all foreigners whom it may will to so exclude. By virtue of present treaty stipulations, all the prominent races of the earth, except Chinese, are now entitled to come and reside in Hawaii upon terms with the sons of the soil. But the Chinese enjoy no such treaty privileges, therefore, it is optional with this Government whether it will enforce its natural and sovereign right to so exclude them. The right of exclusion includes the right to impose conditions upon the entry of Chinese into this Kingdom. The present amendment proposes to authorize imposition of such conditions, within the limits of naming and limiting their future occupations, and the estate in land which they may acquire or hold, while avoiding any injustice from interference with such occupations as present residents shall, at the time when it beproperty rights then existing. I consider that these provisions, taken in conjunction with the absolute privilege of all Chinese, whether now here, or hereafter to come to engage in any and all agricultural pursuits, sufficiently guarantees them in the exercise of all rights consistent with the welfare of the state. With regard to those Chinese now in the country, their right to here remain cannot be abridged, except as they shall be lawfully sentenced to deporright of judicial deportation is exercised | back to committees. by nearly all nations. It has existed and Rep. Kauhi favored the indefinite postbeen exercised in England from time im-memorial, and many of the communities tion, which was put and lost, in the Southern Colonies of Great Britain were formed by convicts so transported. This amendment is aimed at, or intended to be applied to the honest, industrious and thrifty class of Chinese. It is a provision in the direction of preventing the Chinese race from acquiring an undue proportion of the property and controlling an undue proportion of the industries of the country, to the exclusion of the native Hawaiian and other foreigners. It is proposed as a means to prevent our subjugavicious element of that race of which we chiefly complain, and if the better classes of Chinese had heretofore co-operated

and vicious members of their race in would not now exist. The Minister moved the amendment Noble Waterhouse said that if the consti-

with the authorities in the effort to re-

strain, regulate and punish the vagrant

tutional amendment meant what the Attorney-General said it did, then all right | are not prevented by it from carrying on minded persons ought to oppose it. It would be a wrong to permit such an further immigration, have been provided amendment to become part of the Constitution. He was sorry the hon member for Hamakua, who brought in the bill, is not here to answer some questions that he would like to put to him. He had listened very carefully to the exposition and explanations of the Attorney-General and after hearing them, he would move the

indefinite postponement of the bill. Noble Smith said: There was an expression in the memorial presented to this House yesterday by certain Chinese, which contained an innuendo which hurt me when it was first read. The words were these: "These men, and many others like them, think and will say that the power which is question whether they wish regulation of in you was not given to do wrong to any one, but to protect all who obey the laws of the land." The record of this House cannot show any measure brought before it upon which more honest work has been done. Earnest and anxious desire has been displayed at every stage to do no elected by the people to represent them wrong. The first amendment was intro- and guard their interests, have you a right

ing of the item: road Honokane to Wai- mittee of honorable men who, in conjunc- themselves in this matter? I say you have improve it. After weeks of careful study and work it was returned to us with certain changes. It was then carefully digested and discussed, and then referred to another committee. Again the most thorough work was done; and it came back some-what modified. After the members of the House had had opportunity to reflect upon it, another serious discussion followed; the subject was discussed from every point of view, and once more it was referred to a committee. This last time radical modifications were introduced, and now for the fourth time it is before us. Can there be any justification for the insinuation that there has been a disposition to do wrong? Mr. President, if honest men have ever faithfully endeavored to work for what they deemed was for the good of the state, honorable members of this House have done so in this case. I will not review the various features of the amendment as it now stands before us. But desire to call attention to the extremely carefully guarded provisions of the Constitution upon the subject of amending the Constitution. Article 82, reads: "Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in the Legislature, and if the amendment or amendments shall be entered on its journal, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the next Legislature; which proposed amendfor three months previous to the next elecamendment or amendments shall be agreed Legislature, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the Constitution of this Kingdom." Observe the caution, and safeguards. First of all the amendment must be agreed to by a majority of all the members (including Ministers); then be entered upon the journal of the House with the year and navs of every one who voted, so that the position and views of each may be known; then the proposed amendment must be published for three dom. When the new election comes the will and voice of the people will be made known and heard through the men they elect. And then, two-thirds of all the members of the House-not two-thirds of the forty-eight elected members, as in case of veto--but two-thirds of fifty-two. After all this precaution, care, and lapse of time, fined in its operation to Chinese or any thirty-five out of fifty-two must sustain it. With what deliberation may the people approve or defeat the measure! I will briefly again state my opinion that it is wholly of Chinese or Mongolian birth or safer for the country to be able to regulate and govern the Chinese after they are in where, and whether citizens or subjects | country than to be left solely to the one power of restricting their immigration. Not only do the interests of the state demand that we be able to properly govern a large class of these people now in the country, but the danger is ever present that from time to time the pressure from the industrial interests of the country will be so great that the restriction will have to be partially or wholly removed. The moment these people enter the Kingdom we are powerless to control them. How many efforts have been made this session to pass measures to partially meet the case! But each time, every way we could turn we were met with constitutional difficulties which rendered every effort abortive. Our only desire is, under carefully guarded provisions, to remove the obstacle in the way of wholesome legislation upon the subject. Of all people of the country, this amendment is of more importance to the

native Hawaiian than to any other. Rep. C. Brown—Being a member of the committee that reported back this amendment I think it necessary to explain my vote. I thought, upon a cursory reading of the proposed amendment, upon its being submitted to me by the committee of which I was a member (not having been at the meeting at which it was adopted) that it covered all the grounds contemplated by my amendments offered when the matter was before the House the other day, but after a closer study of the amendment and hearing the construction of the Attorney-General, I am satisfied that the amendment as proposed is unjust, as it will authorize the enactment of laws debarring the Chinese now here from entering into any other business than that in which they were engaged at the time this amendment (if passed) would become law, and I do not believe it proper or politic to give such a power to any Legislature especially when we cannot know of whom it may be composed, whether the members will be conservative or radical. The amendment not having, in my opinion, been sufficiently amended to cover the amendments necessary to make it a just thing as between man and man, I shall be compelled to vote against its adoption.

Noble Widemann said that between 1876 and 1885, this country enjoyed an exceptional period of prosperity. Everything was inflated. Then the price of sugar fell, inflation collapsed and times became dull. He believed that the causes of depression were to be sought elsewhere than in comes a part of the Constitution, be pur- | Chinese competition. With regard to the suing, and shielding from invasion all previous amendment to the Constitution submitted, he would have died rather than vote for it. This is comparatively a very mild measure. Rep. Nakaleka said the terms of the

amendment are antagonistic to other articles of the Constitution. Rep. Kauhane said the amendment had been very carefully prepared. It was a wrong idea entertained by some, that it

was got up out of spite or ill-feeling. That it was not so devised is proven by the fact tation as a punishment for felony. This of its having been so many times referred

Minister Green said this is virtually the same amendment as had narrowly escaped being laid on the table on a previous day. The committee could not for very shame have done otherwise than to insert amendments to the measure referred to them. He would ask the House not to blot the Constitution with such an amendment as this. If it is inserted, we shall have one clause of the Constitution laughing at another. Members have spoken of great care having been exercised in drawing up tion by the Chinese race. It is the idle and | this amendment. The fact that a whole sentence had to be transposed to make it read right did not bespeak much care. Without any disrespect to the members of committee, he could not but consider this amendment to be nonsense. The Chinese have largely increased the value of prop-Hawaii, the necessity for this amendment | erty, belonging to both haoles and natives in the Kingdom, by taking their lands and working them under high rentals.

Rep. Paehaole said the amendment was contrary to Articles 1 and 13 of the Constitution. The Chinese in the country now any business. Restrictions, as regards for by the Act passed the other day. An Act has also been passed that will prevent their evasion of taxes, as heretofore.

Minister Thurston said—My sentiments on this subject are known and I have but little more to say. First, I wish to call the attention of those who are in favor of indefinitely postponing this amendment to what their action means. The passage of this amendment to-day will not make it law. It is simply a proposal to the Legislature of 1890 of certain legislation, which the people will have an opportunity to vote on in 1890. It is therefore nothing more or less than a submission to the people of the the Chinese now in the country or not. the amendment, and the votes will be cast for or against such candidates to indicate the desire of the voter. You who are Noble Wight moved to amend the word- duced June 15th, and was referred to a com- to refuse to let your constituents speak for

pio \$3,000, by inserting instead: survey tion with honest and able men outside of and laying out a bridle path, Honokane to the House, sought long and faithfully to if you kill this bill. Second, I would call your attention to the remarkable inconsistency of some of the members of this House. When this bill was up the other day, a number of amendments were offered; they were resisted, but the majority de-clined to pass the bill without them; they were accordingly referred to a committee which unanimously reported back the present bill with every single one of those amendments. And yet we see here to-day one after another of the very men who said they will vote for the bill with those amendments, getting up and arguing most strenuously for indefinite postponement without explanation of their reasons. What does this mean? I do not know. Perhaps some member can explain it. In the third place I would call your attention to the argument which is being harped upon in regard to "vested rights." Members claim that this bill interfered with vested rights. The men who talk in that strain know no more what a vested right consists of than they know what the Kingdom of Heaven is like; they have heard of both, and their ideas are equally clear as, to what each consists of. They say that once a Chinaman lands on these shores he has a "vested right" to engage in any employment he chooses. I say he has no such right. Every country has the right to reserve to its citizens certain employments. If it makes a treaty with a foreign country guaranteeing to the citizens of such country equal rights with its own citizens, then that is a contract which is binding, but no alien, not a citizen of a country who has such a treaty, has any right to object to a law reserving such employments. Now what do we propose to do by this bill? We simply propose to place in the hands of the Legislature of 1890, the power which we have not, to reserve certain trades and employments to citizens of this country and of countries who have made contracts with us that their citizens shall have equal rights here. This bill does not propose to take away any property which any alien owns or may lawfully acquire, nor does it propose to prevent him from continuing in any employment he may now be engaged in. What it will allow the Legislature to do is to prevent the hordes of Chinese who are now working on the plantations or filling the slums of Honolulu, from becoming tradesmen and mechanics, and swamping out the native Hawaiians and other foreigners. This is no interference with vested rights; it is simply self-preservation in a perfectly just and legitimate manner. Another most remarkable fact is that members of this House are declaring against the injustice, the indignity, the unfairness of this bill. Yesterday the paid attorney of the Chinese in this matter, told me that he was perfectly satisfied with this bill as now amended-that he had no objections to it. What are we to think of honorable members, who against the interests and the wishes of their constituents fly to the rescue of the Chinaman, and refuse to vote for the small amount of protection to their constituents which even the hired attorney of the Chinese is willing to concede. I tell you, Mr. President and gentlemen of this House, that the day will come when those men humbly standing outside of that railing will be your masters. and when it is too late you will vainly wish that your tongues might have been frozen and your arms paralyzed before you had spoken and voted against a measure which will afford some means of protection to you and those whom you represent.

> presence of foreigners in their own land. if they allowed foreigners all the rights and privileges which they desire us to grant to them here, if they allowed foreigners the privilege of acquiring land and pursuing their chosen occupations throughout the length and breadth of their vast empire without let or hindrance, I should be in favor of according to them the same favors in this Kingdom. But how are foreigners treated in China? Their residence is restricted to certain cities, and this concession was only granted because the Chinese Government was forced to it by the guns of more powerful nations. But if a foreigner even ventures so much as to travel in the byways of that empire-to say nothing of taking up his residence at a distance from any of the localities assigned as places where foreigners may live—he runs the risk of being stoned and maltreated and even of being killed. A Chinaman in China hates and despises all foreigners. The common appellation among all ranks for every one who is not a Chinaman is Foreign Devil." He belongs to a proscribed race. When the Chinese Government will pass laws guaranteeing to foreigners everywhere in the empire the same rights that their own citizens enjoy, then, and not till then, may the Chinese in this country come to us with good grace and present memorials like the one presented to this House the other day. What do you suppose would be the result if perchance a colony of white men who had settled in some part of China remote from a freaty port, should present to the Government a memorial similar to this which the Chinese residents of Honolulu have sent to this House. I am afraid it would meet with contempt and scorn, and the memorialists would not find their situation improved in the slightest degree. As this amendment now reads it affords to all Chinese, rights and immunities which the Chinese themselves would never dream of granting to foreigners in China, and to a large class of Chinese residents here it concedes everything which the natives of the country

Noble Dole said: I am a believer in true

principles of reciprocity. If the Chinese

nation and the individuals comprising the

same, were disposed to be tolerant of the

enjoy except the right of suffrage. Rep. Nawahine had been against the amendments to the Constitution all along and he heard nothing as yet to induce him to change his views to support this one. The proposed amendment was indefi-

nitely postponed on the following division: Ayes - Green, Waterhouse, Luhiau, Wight, Bailey, Richardson, Widemann, Makee, G. N. Wilcox, Hustace, Kalaukoa, Kauhi, C. Brown, F. Brown, Deacon, Kamai, Maguire, Kamauoha, Paris, Nawahine, Daniels, Rice, Gay, Nakaleka, Paehaole—25.

Noes-Thurston, Ashford, Wilder, Robinson, Young, Smith, Notley, Wall, Townsend, Hitchcock, Dole, Naone, Kauhane, Helekunihi, Horner, Kawainui, A. S. Wilcox-17.

The House adjourned at 4:32 to 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

Advertigements.

## NOTICE.

MR. GEO. L. BABCOCK WILL resume his Piano Lessons on Wednesday, September 12th. Residence, 13 Emma street. Mutual Telephone No. 321.

## DRESSMAKING.

RS. M. B. CAMPBELL HAS COMMENCED I the business of Dressmaking, Cutting and Fitting, at her residence, No. 73 Beretania street, opposite the Hotel. The patronage of the ladies is respectfully solicited. Satisfaction guaran-

## Valuable Property in Hilo For Sale

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